

Would Give U. S. Right to Fix Price of Iron and Steel

Trade Board for Extension of Government Power Over Necessities

Sees Public Advantage

Members Also Urge Federal Control in Distribution of Raw and Finished Products

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Extension of the government's price-fixing power to other products than food and fuel, and especially to iron and steel, is believed necessary by the Federal Trade Commission in the light of experience gained in investigating economic conditions since the United States entered the war. Recommendation that a temporary administrative body be established to determine reasonable prices for prime necessities, and also to regulate the distribution of raw materials and finished products, was made in the commission's annual report, submitted today to Congress.

Need for Price Fixing
Regarding the necessity for governmental price fixing, the report says: "The experience of this government in the question of fixing prices is one that has been carefully followed by the commission, which has furnished extensive data for this purpose to the Federal administration and to the War Industries Board. The commission has also had under consideration the experience of other countries in this matter, and particularly England and France, and has concluded that it is convinced that price fixing by authority of law will have to be extended to other products than food and fuel, and that such authority is preferably exercised by a temporary administrative body. In particular it is of the opinion that such price-fixing power should be established and exercised with respect to the iron and steel industry, for which a bill has already been introduced in the Senate."

May Regulate Distribution
"Equally important, in its opinion, with the fixing of reasonable prices is the regulation of the distribution of the raw materials and intermediate products in the industry affected and of the distribution of the final products to the consumer. In this connection also should be considered the question whether bona fide contracts made prior to the passage of a price-fixing law should be allowed to be enforced. This commission is of the opinion that the continued fulfillment of longer term bona fide contracts of sale made prior to the enactment of the law would militate against the most successful operation of price fixing by the government."

Economic investigations during the year have been made into the newsprint paper, book-print paper, petroleum, beet sugar, flag, lumber, anthracite coal and bituminous coal industries.

Vanderlip Urges Nation to Save Assents Government Would Like To Be Spending One Billion a Month

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Every person may help win the war by not spending money or consuming material needlessly and by informing first himself and then his friends regarding all phases of the war savings stamp campaign. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the National War Savings Committee, declared here tonight in addressing a meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

"This war savings campaign is something that will, I believe, make a great impression on the character of the country by teaching the lesson of thrift," Mr. Vanderlip said. "It is a campaign where it can be brought to every mind that there is an individual opportunity to help win the war; that every time a man saves a dollar from going into an expenditure for a non-essential he has released material and labor for the uses of the government."

Exports to Neutrals Decrease 75 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—As a result of the embargo against Northern European neutrals, exports to those countries from the United States last October totaled only \$7,772,836, compared with \$30,287,721 in October, 1916. Figures made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that not a dollar's worth of goods was exported during the month to Sweden, with which country no war trade agreement has been reached.

Exports in greatly diminished amounts were allowed to go through to the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway on assurances from those countries that none of the goods either would be exported to Germany or would be used to replace goods sent to that country.

Exports to Denmark for the month totaled \$97,146 against \$6,092,222 in October, 1916; to Norway, \$588,640, compared with \$6,858,267 the same month last year, and to the Netherlands \$7,087,056, against \$9,963,456 a year ago.

Redfield Calls on Pacifists to Fight

Secretary Declares Germany a Menace to Peace Advocates and Socialists

SCRANTON, Dec. 12.—Pacifists and socialists were called upon here tonight by Secretary Redfield to take their stand by other peace loving peoples in the fight against German autocracy.

"The deep causes of the contest call as imperatively upon the pacifist and the Socialist as upon the rest of our people," he said. "The fine flower of human happiness which pacifist and socialist alike claim to seek does not grow out of, cannot be nurtured by the brutal doctrine of blood and iron. One may indeed respect the ideals that pacifists and socialists seek, but must deeply regret the lack of vision which prevents their seeing realities through the mist of war."

Mr. Redfield spoke before the Scranton Board of Trade on the underlying causes of the war, which he asserted, called imperatively on "every one of us" for sacrifice and effort. "If ever a nation had just cause for battle, it is we," he said. "We stand as those who are thrice blest, having their quarrel just. On the face of the record, in the face of the deeds done by Germany, we are well to fight."

While the world slumbered and the pacifist dreamed and the socialist babbled of international comity, said Mr. Redfield, Germany's cruel philosophy of blood and iron, imbued with a ruthlessness which recked not of human pain or life, was evolving into full force and vigor, abiding the day when it should be ready.

"This evil thing, 'pacifism' as it is called, is the enemy of peace," he said. "It is the deadly foe of the pacifists, for it is the seeker and promoter of war. It is in its very essence all that peaceful men must hate. To the extent that they are peaceful, they must abhor it. He who has the social spirit must revolt against this thing. There is no room in socialism for ships sunk without trace, for treaties which are scraps of paper, and the slaughter of children and the outraged women of Belgium and France cry out in horror at the mockery of socialist theory which fails to rise in horror at this sight."

Means Uneasy as Counsel Sums Up The Case to Jury

Watches Veniremen Closely When Prosecutor Scores in Closing Speech

[Staff Correspondence]
CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 12.—The trial of Gaston B. Means on the charge of murdering Mrs. Maude A. King swung into its last stage today when the prosecution closed its case and rival counsel began speeches to the jury.

The first, that of Prosecutor Hayden Clement, was of unusual brevity, lasting one hour and five minutes. The second, that of Frank I. Osborne, chief counsel for the defense, consumed more than four hours. H. S. Williams, another of the Means battery, rounded out the day with a three-hour address.

With his defense complete and his life in the hands of the jury, Means today lost the jaunty confidence that he had marked him throughout the trial. He sat, regarding seriously the twelve men on whom his fate depends, as Mr. Osborne pleaded his case. When the lawyer portrayed the misery which would be visited upon Means's family by a conviction, Mrs. Julie Means, the accused man's wife, wept aloud. Her were the first tears from any of the defendant's relatives or friends.

Outlines Tragedy
Solicitor Clement outlined the state's case and recounted the events which led up to the tragedy at Blackwater Spring from the time Means met the wealthy widow in December, 1914. In the nine years preceding that meeting, he said, Means had spent \$125,000.

In the twelve months immediately following it she had, under the financial stewardship of Gaston Means, disposed of \$185,000. Of this amount, the state has shown, he continued, vast sums had been put to the personal bank accounts of Means and his wife, and still larger sums dissipated at the defendant's order in speculative transactions.

"At length," he declared, had come the day of reckoning, and Means, fearing exposure, had resorted to murder to evade it. The prosecution asked for a verdict of first degree murder.

"Mr. Osborne's greatest effort was turned to improving upon the jury what the defense regards as a certain existence of a reasonable doubt of Means's guilt. The fact that he was a man of means, he said, was an invitation to accompany him and Mrs. King on the 'target shooting' party was cited as proof that the accused man had no design upon the woman's life. The fact that he had shot with the 'revolver' automatic pistol, instead of the 'accurate and powerful revolver' which Means had in his possession on the fatal night, was declared to be demonstrative of the accused man's innocence.

"Would he have shot her with a pistol which, according to the evidence, was working badly and jammed continually?" he asked.

"Knowing that the success of his murderous plot depended upon one well placed shot, would he risk criminal chance such a gun when he had a larger, better and entirely reliable revolver in his pocket?"

If S. Williams dilated upon Means's honesty of purpose in his capacity as an "adviser" of Mrs. King, the "financial adviser" he said, had deliberately attached records which would have shown that Means increased the dead woman's estate instead of depleting it. His entire address was in denials to arouse the jury's resentment against "outside interference" in the case.

P. C. McDuffie, of the Prosecution, will open the discussion tomorrow. He will be followed by two attorneys. He will be followed by two attorneys. He will be followed by two attorneys.

Men of Science Enlisted in War Work, Says Lane

Experts of Peace Times Now Auxiliaries in Strife, Report Reveals

Great Builders at Work

Men Who Have Conquered Mountains of Great West Now in Uniform

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The great part that the men of scientific knowledge in the Department of the Interior are taking in war-making was revealed today in the annual report of Secretary Franklin K. Lane.

Chemists, metallurgists, engineers and topographers have been enlisted from the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior to do something to hasten the day of peace. The Reclamation Service on a million and a quarter acres of irrigated land and the Indians on 100 reservations have been enlisted in the drive for more wheat and grain. New devices to end the submarine or limit its destructiveness, plans for unused deadly weapons and formulae for new sources of power have been sought at the Patent Office.

The scientists of peace in the department have become auxiliaries in the Great War. An Alaskan geologist, more not developed the Arctic Circle and in the Bering ice fields, is today laying out the trenches in France so that the surrounding country will not drain into them.

Resources Not Developed
Topographers who have plotted the rivers and mountains of the Far West and engineers who have been engaged in such feats as the building of the great dams upon the Rio Grande and the Colorado rivers are directing the mixing of concrete for the trenches in France, and the chemists from the Bureau of Mines have improved upon the gas masks used by the soldiers.

Secretary Lane, in his report, states that the United States does not know or has not developed its full resources. "One illustration will make this clear," he says. "We have great use for sulphuric acid, and only sulphur mines, certain of our industries depend largely on the sulphur roasted out of pyrite ore that comes from Spain. Such resources were limited just when it became known that pyrite was to be found from Northern Georgia to Central Alabama. Five mines, yielding 400 tons a day, are now in operation. Secretary Lane sounds a warning to Congress. 'Modern industrialism,' he says, 'may be epitomized as power plus iron. We lack neither. It is the unprecendented and not to be anticipated burden of providing not only for ourselves, but for nearly all of Western Europe and part of Asia and Russia which makes this demand. For our own needs we have coal and iron and nearly all the rich lines of less common minerals in abundance."

Water and Petroleum
"Of one thing, however, we may be sure, that a nation intent upon its own self-sufficiency will not let its holding under what is tantamount to government withdrawal the two newest sources of power—substitutes for coal which costs the labor of a million men and is the greatest of the burdens on our railroads—water power and petroleum."

"It may be expected that Congress at this session will release these resources by passing the leasing bills so long pending in both Houses."

Red Cross Xmas Plan of Workers

10,000,000 New Members Are Wanted to Hang Flags in Windows

This year will see a Red Cross Christmas if the plans of the committee which will have charge of the campaign next week for 10,000,000 new members materialize.

As each new name is added to the membership rolls of the Red Cross the new member is to be given a Red Cross service flag, printed on thin paper. The plan is to have the flags hung in the windows of each member's home with a light behind. If the drive for 500,000 new members in New York alone is successful—and the committee believes it will be—there will be 500,000 red crosses gleaming in Manhattan Christmas night.

More than 1,500 women who are to have charge of various phases of next week's Red Cross drive met at the Casino Theatre yesterday. George O. Tamblay, campaign director for New York, outlined the methods to be pursued, and urged every woman present to put forth her greatest efforts, even though everything else, including her Christmas shopping, be neglected.

Mr. Tamblay declared that it was extremely likely the men who are now at the front would be called upon with a few days to face their first great test. If they can feel that there are 15,000,000 loyal souls back here, working day and night for them, it is going to make them fight so much the harder, he said.

There were present the Red Cross section chairman, their assistants, division chairmen and booth captains. Later in the afternoon the vice-chairmen and their hundred generals for the campaign met at the Lawyers' Club to listen to plans that have been made by Darwin P. Kingsley, chairman of the teams.

A mass meeting at the Hippodrome Sunday night is to start the drive.

\$500,000 in Thrift Stamps Sold Here

The people of New York, it is estimated, have loaned the United States more than \$500,000 in the last ten days, in amounts of \$5 and less. Postoffice and banks alone have reported to Frederick W. Allen, director for New York in the thrift and war savings stamps campaign, the sale of \$431,332.74.

In addition to this amount must be added sales made by ten or eleven large business institutions. Each has reported large sales, without specifying, however, the exact amounts.

Coast Marine Post Urged by Barnett

Commandant Says It Is Needed to Quarter Expeditionary Forces

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Establishment of a great East Coast marine corps post is recommended in the annual report of Major General Barnett, commandant of the corps, made public tonight. The project involves a total cost of \$2,500,000, and an estimate of \$1,000,000 for the preliminary work has been submitted. It will be impracticable hereafter, the report says, to quarter the expeditionary forces in the navy yards or stations.

General Barnett says the corps has successfully met every test of the last year and has lent itself well to wartime expansion to 30,000 men, the spirit of the personnel being shown by the fact that a reenlistment percentage of 68.3 per cent in 1916 rose to 83.4 in 1917 with the declaration of war.

Suspect Germans Killed Woman

Her Husband Served Kaiser Before Working for Westinghouse Co.

[Special Correspondence]
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—Detectives tonight advanced three reasons for their belief that German agents caused the death of Mrs. Emma Beyer, twenty-nine years old, whose mutilated body was found in the Beyer residence, Edgewood Acres, yesterday afternoon after a nitro-glycerine explosion had wrecked the bungalow. The reasons were:

That she knew of German plots and plotters in this country and exposure at her hands was feared.

That she discovered and recognized persons sneaking her home in search of Westinghouse war work data, believed secreted there.

That she knew too much of German intrigue and talked too freely of German atrocities to women and children while she was virtually a prisoner there on her wedding trip.

Hugo R. Beyer, graduate of a college near Berlin, once a lieutenant in the German navy, member of a submarine crew during the present war and regimental instructor in the German army for a short time, and an alien enemy, is free to-night following his release by the detectives who took him into custody last evening.

He is an electrical engineer and draughtsman employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and until a short time ago was working on war work for that company. He is an explosive expert, he admits, but denies knowledge of his wife's murder.

He also expresses doubt that German agents killed her, though he admits he received letters in German admonishing him for alleged faithlessness to the Fatherland.

A peculiar revolver, of German make and not on sale in this country, which can be folded to such a size that it can be placed in a vest pocket, was found in the bathroom of the Beyer calibre, slightly smaller than the American .32, and contained three loaded shells, one exploded blank and one full blank cartridge.

The murderer's knife was a long bladed one, made in Germany. Beyer's right name is von Beyer, but he told detectives to-day that he had dropped the "von" when he applied for his first citizenship papers in this country.

Cuba Passengers Bring Sugar

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 12.—Among the passengers arriving here to-day a liner from Cuba were several who brought bundles of sugar cane as part of their personal belongings. They said they had heard of the shortage of sugar here and intended to convert the cane into sugar for their own personal use.

The ship's captain reported that early yesterday morning the wireless had picked up a message from an unnamed barge saying the craft was sinking.

It will pay you to examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050
Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885
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Our Gold Reserve Is Greatest Ever

Secretary Redfield in Annual Report Shows Trade Balance Is in Our Favor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Measures for making the most of America's world trade opportunity are foremost in Secretary Redfield's report of the many activities of the Department of Commerce, presented to-day to Congress. The department probably conducts more different phases of government work than any other, and while all are touched in the long report, measures for promoting foreign trade and an account of the year's commercial operations stand at the top of the list.

"The visible balance of trade in favor of the United States on merchandise transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, was \$3,634,450,905," says the report. "The total of our merchandise export trade was \$4,293,806,000 and of our import trade \$2,659,355,185. During the three months' period from the close of the fiscal year to October 1 the merchandise exports have been \$1,319,213,625, the imports \$729,978,017 and the net visible balance \$589,235,608."

"This country now holds the greatest reserve of gold the world has ever seen. There are but few ways in which this reserve, based on which our credits depend, can be adequately protected from economic attack. Among these methods are loans abroad, investments abroad, sales abroad, services abroad. By one or another of these methods, or by combinations of them, we can keep the current of exchange so flowing that our gold reserve may resist serious diminution. In so doing, we conserve our power to give credit, which is to say our power to do business on a large scale. We are becoming accustomed to loans abroad. We are beginning, but as yet only beginning, to make investments abroad on any considerable scale. We are not yet rendering services abroad on a large scale, such as insurance or transportation."

U. S. Watching French Luxury, Says Tardieu

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Under the heading, "What America Expects of Us," Captain André Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States, gives the French public some homely truths in the "Petit Parisien." America, he writes, is willing to give every assistance to France, but in return has the right to ask her to discipline herself.

Captain Tardieu says Americans are astonished by the sight of so many pastry shops open in Paris, and will not hesitate further to restrict the consumption of wheat. They will limit commerce in other ways, he predicts, and will give France more tankers for gasoline when they no longer meet on French country roads luxurious automobiles conveying their owners on pleasure trips. In the three years before they entered the war the Americans had opportunity to note the errors of the French, he adds, and if they draw conclusions therefrom the French must listen to them.

"America urges the adoption of the principle of a single man in supreme command of the Allied fronts," Captain Tardieu continues. "The Americans do not wish to see a repetition of the Somme battle of 1916—one example in a thousand—when, because it had to be a Franco-British offensive, it was made at the junction of the two armies, in a swamp."

"Mistakes in detail may be made—have, indeed, already been made—by the Americans, but their general conception of the war from military and economic standpoints is simpler and therefore better than ours, and should be listened to."

Judge Recalls Jury And Frees Prisoner He Sent to Sing Sing

Declaring that he could not sleep because he feared he had been too severe in sentencing a man to Sing Sing for four years for stealing \$71, Judge McIntyre in General Sessions yesterday recalled the jury who convicted the man and with their unanimous approval revoked the sentence by placing the prisoner on probation for five years.

The convicted man is Edward Tucker, twenty-four years old, an ironworker, of 218 West 121st Street. William C. Douglass, a real estate dealer, of 150 West 125th Street, was the complainant. After the jury had convicted Tucker, his wife visited Judge McIntyre's home, and with tears in her eyes assured him that Tucker was a good husband and father, but that he occasionally drank too much, and was drunk when he took the \$71 from Douglass in an Eighth Avenue restaurant, a year ago. As Tucker had not taken the stand, this was news to Judge McIntyre.

Yesterday he sent for Tucker just as the latter was about to get into the prison wagon. Mrs. Tucker went on the stand and told her story, and Tucker followed with a complete confession as to his being intoxicated at the time he took the money. He said his lawyer advised him to tell the truth, but he knew he was guilty he preferred to take a chance by avoiding cross-examination.

U. S. Orders 780,000 Razors

An order was placed by the government yesterday with the Gillette Safety Razor Company for 750,000 safety razors and 115,000 safety blades. As soon as they are delivered to the government they are to be forwarded to the soldiers doing duty in the trenches. Usually the first thought of the soldiers, when relieved from front line trenches, is to get a cigarette and a shave.

Senate Approves Export Combines

Webb Measure, Indorsed by President, Passed by Vote of 51 to 11

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Webb export bill to legalize combinations of American exporters in promoting their foreign commerce was passed by the Senate late to-day, 51 to 11. President Wilson in his recent address to Congress urged enactment of the measure, which was passed last June by the House and now goes to conference. Business organizations have strongly supported the bill, which is the first step in the domestic legislative program recently outlined by the President. The measure provides that prohibitions of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws against combinations for foreign selling shall not be enforced, provided trade in this country is not thereby restrained and that no agreements shall be made or acts done "which artificially or the natural consequences of which enhance or depress prices within the United States of commodities exported."

Sensors voting against the measure on final passage were: Democrats—Hitchcock, King, Reed, Trammell and Vandaman. Republicans—Borah, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette and Norris.

Prompt agreement of the conferees is expected to end a long fight. For five years the legislation has been agitated. The House twice passed it, only to have it held up in the Senate.



To-day we are devoting the entire window display of our Fifth Avenue Store to an exhibition of a private collection of British Posters issued by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee of London during the first years of the World War.

It's a stirring showing—worth going out of your way to take a look.

To be shown in the windows of our other stores later.

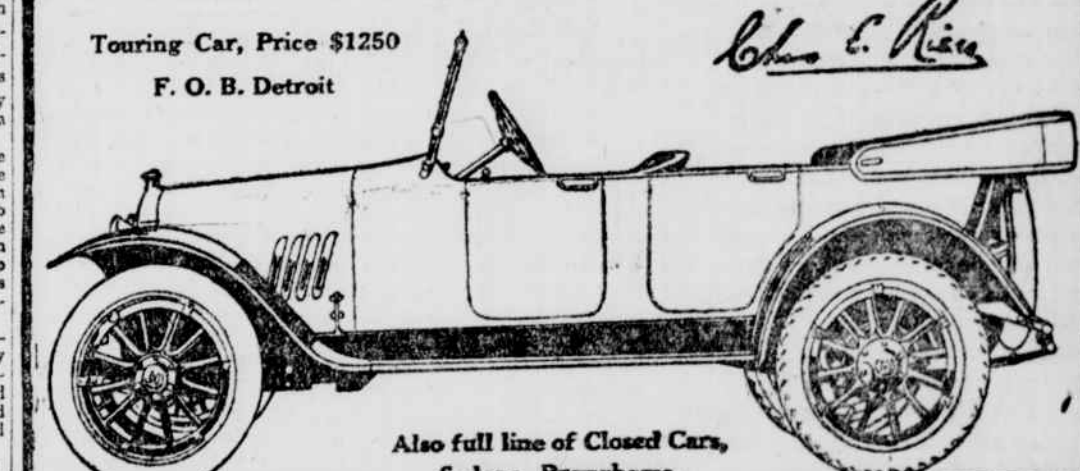
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SOME OF THE NEW FEATURES. A few of the specifications are listed below. You must see the car to appreciate all the new features.

- Greater simplicity and accessibility of the Hupmobile four-cylinder motor.
- Cylinders ground—not reamed.
- Specialty shaped combustion chamber—one source of Hupmobile power.
- Especially light pistons of bor glass, high speed type.
- Three piston rings, one below wrist pin to keep oil out of combustion chamber.
- Detachable motor head, easy to grind valves or remove carbon.
- Large water space in motor.
- Two centrifugal adjusters, one for idling, the other for producing extra low resistance consumption.
- Intake manifold, jacketed above carburetor and heated by exhaust.
- This with special carburetor adjustment and special score decrease carbon deposits and increase efficiency of poorest grades of fuel.
- Easy gear shift lever with short, easy throw.
- Chain-dry disc type—seven wheel pistons faced with asbestos fabric.
- Fully boxed.
- Gasoline system—Stewart-Warner vacuum pump. Fifteen gallon tank—two gallon reserve.
- Tire—32x4 inches—split side. Pumps in front, all weather tread on rear.
- Extra long, semi-adjustable springs—chrome vanadium main leaves in rear springs.
- Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.
- Upholstery—Genuine leather stuffed with oak curled hair.
- Standard Equipment—New sloping front rain vision windshield; head, tail and instrument board lights; sliding ground motor driven horn; ammeter; foot and robe rails; tire carrier; extra rim; side curtains; tonneau cap.
- Hupmobile-Halop door curtain carriers.
- And a score or more of other features which you must see to appreciate.

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William Muller, 1852 Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.
Goodman Motors Co., 185 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
William Schleicher, 140 Stevens Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Saxon-Tracy Co., 317 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Porthester Garage, Palmer Point, Portchester, N. Y.
Oscar Korn, 5 Corners Garage, Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I.
Jordan Motors Sales Co., 2371 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER \$1.50

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, \$1.50.

JIM-JAM REVUE

A Genuinely Entertaining Entertainment. Staged by F. W. Sawyer with Music by Victor Silvers.

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Atop of Rehearsal's JOAN SAWYER, Nightly Beginning at 8:00, Miss Alice King, Hostess.

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